

The Scope



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THE SCOPE



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AO

TIMES

FUL-VUE

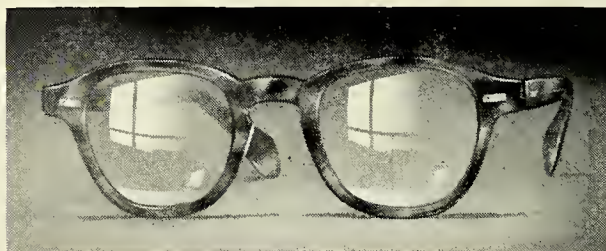
FEATURING
AN ATTRACTIVE
NEW
EYE SHAPE

The new TIMES is boldly masculine, featuring a pleasing new eye shape and formed outset key-hole bridge for broad fitting adaptability. Flat bottom eye shape allows wide latitude in bifocal segment location. Reduced nasal cutaway and straight bridge legs hold frame in proper alignment. Easily adjusted Contour Temples, with seven-barrel hinges and bar rivets, complete the Times' modern styling.

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AO Times Ful-Vue



Eye Sizes	DBL and Temple Lengths				
	18	20	22	24	26
42 mm.	4 $\frac{1}{4}$	4 $\frac{1}{4}$	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	
44 mm.	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	4 $\frac{3}{4}$	4 $\frac{3}{4}$	5
46 mm.	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	4 $\frac{3}{4}$	4 $\frac{3}{4}$	4 $\frac{3}{4}$	5
48 mm.		4 $\frac{3}{4}$	4 $\frac{3}{4}$	5	



AO Pennington Ful-Vue



AO Stadium Ful-Vue



AO Drake Ful-Vue

American Optical
COMPANY

CONTACT LENSES

By L. Lester Beacher, O.D., F.A.A.O.

East Orange, N. J.

Published at Duquesne University

Reprinted from *The Science Counselor*, March 1951

It has been learned that many eye defects can be corrected by the use of contact lenses, fitted directly over the eyeball. As a substitute for eye glasses they are worn as a safety measure by athletes and sportsmen. Stage folk, motion picture actors, and others who appear before the public are using them increasingly.

Here is a discussion of this important advance in optometry. The experienced writer stresses the fact that there is no discomfort or pain involved in their prescription, fitting or use.

The first concept of contact lenses dates back to 1827, nearly a century and a quarter ago. Their development from the experimental stage of 1827 to their practical application for general public use in 1951 occurred in several distinct stages. At the beginning, only one specific person was involved; today, thousands of people wear them.

What are contact lenses? They are eyeglasses designed to correct refractive errors, that are worn under the eyelids directly over the eyeballs. The original contact lenses were made of glass. During the last decade, plastic (methylmethacrylate) has replaced the glass.

Herschel, a British astronomer, is credited with conceiving the idea. As a research scientist, he suggested this therapeutic measure to his ophthalmologist for the treatment of a patient who had a lacerated cornea. He believed that if a thin glass were placed under the lids, over the eyes, and conforming to the shape of the eye, the problem would be solved. Thus contact lenses were born.

In 1888, Fick studied the possibilities of these devices. Later, the German scientist Mueller made extensive investigations and developed techniques for fitting the glass lenses to the eyes. The Zeiss laboratories began to manufacture contact lenses on a commercial basis, and in 1920 were ready for public service. In 1929, Heine affiliated with the Zeiss laboratories for contact lens research. Since then, we in the United States have taken up the work and have developed contact lenses far beyond our expectations. During this time, Dallos, a Hungarian ophthalmologist, developed a procedure for taking molds of the eyes which is the basis of our present simplified system of fitting. Feinbloom, Obrig, Neill, and the writer, have been cited for the many improvements made in this country during the past two decades. Bear, in England, recently has contributed to the advance. Butterfield, Green and Tuohy on the West Coast have experimented with corneal contact lenses. Each has added various technical improvements with the result that, today, the use of these lenses is safe. In some kinds of work they have become a necessity.

The average person is under the impression that the entire eyeball is sensitive. This is not true. The fore part of the eyeball (cornea), which is directly in front of the colored part of the eye, is very sensitive; but the white section (sclera) is not sensitive. The white is similar in response to the skin of the hand. Contact lenses are constructed so that they fit snugly over the white section of the eye but do not touch the sensitive cornea. That explains why there is no pain associated with the prescribing, fitting, or wearing of such lenses. Since the lenses fit over the eyeballs, they move with the eyes in every direction.

The time contact lenses can be worn varies with individuals. Some persons can use them as long as 14 to 16 hours a day, while others cannot stand more than two hours. These lenses should be considered supplementary to one's regular spectacles. A person should wear his regular glasses for general purposes, and contact lenses only for the particular situation for which they were originally desired, and for which they were prescribed. Some of their special uses will be mentioned later in this article.

Any air space between the corneal section of the lens and the cornea cannot be tolerated. Air pressure, lack of lubrication, and the absence of certain physiologic reactions make it necessary to replace the air with a buffered solution. The older type of lenses, which we were fitting as late as a few months ago, required behind them an artificial buffer solution. We had to change the type of solution for various conditions since the pH of the solution was definitely a controlling factor in determining how long a lens could be worn. Matching the tears was at one time practiced in order to obtain the proper pH and isotonicity. This did not prove to be satisfactory. We are concerned not so much with the pH of the solution at the time the lenses are inserted, but rather at about two hours after insertion. Due to changes in the buffer solution after several hours, its pH no longer remained the same as at the time of insertion. The osmotic pressure had changed, and so had the index of refraction, resulting in gradual blurring of vision. This is the chief factor that controlled the wearing time of these older lenses.

During recent years, a kind of lens was made available that did not require the use of an artificial solution. This type was tried originally about 50 years ago. I used it more recently in an attempt to eliminate anesthetics while taking impressions. This lens is a tiny optical plastic disk of the diameter of the cornea, that is fitted over the sensitive corneal section alone. Experiments with this corneal lens led to the next important development.

The newest lens is a full size lens with all the advantages of the type just described, which fits over only the

front section of the eyeball, yet it requires no artificial buffer solution. Instead, the naturally flowing tears enter and circulate in the corneal section of the lens. Elimination of the buffer solution, however, creates other new interferences, but these are so much less troublesome that we regard the new fluid-less lens as a great boon.

The procedure for fitting contact lenses depends upon the doctor's technique, the eye requirement, and the patient's psychological reaction. There are two basic systems. In one, various lenses of different shapes are placed over the eyes, and the trial lens conforming most nearly to the shape of the sclera is duplicated for the patient. The second method requires greater skill on the part of the practitioner since he takes an impression directly from the eyes just as a dentist takes an impression over the gums to enable him to fit accurately a bridge or denture. In my opinion, contact lenses made from accurate impressions involve less guess work. Under an expert's technique there is no discomfort in taking the impression. Pain is definitely out of the question.

Corneal contact lenses are fitted from a trial set. The radii of curvature of the corneae are noted by instrumentation (keratometer) and the appropriate trial lenses are calculated on that basis. The patient's wearing ability is pre-determined during this period, except that the time element is not constant, nor does it remain the same over a long period of time. These lenses require no artificial solution, but most patients cannot wear them very long because the lenses rest on the cornea and create discomfort or irritation.

These corneal contact lenses taught us that the elimination of the artificial buffer solution is desirable. Further research in combining the mechanical properties of corneal lenses and those of the previously fitted full size lenses, created the now popular fluid-less contact lens. The lens is not actually fluid-less insofar as the total absence of liquid is concerned. We insert the lens over the eye, and within a few minutes the corneal section is filled with natural tears. This is much better than any artificial solution could be. Moreover, there is a continuous replacement of tears since there is some flow in and out. This lens can be used for any purpose, while corneal lenses have limitations because of their size.

Contact lenses are valuable in the treatment of eye conditions that regular spectacles cannot correct, such as keratoconus (cone-shaped, irregular cornea), corneal scars, ulcerations, high astigmatism, high errors of refraction, binocular imbalances, differences between the sizes of the two ocular images, fusional disturbances, etc. They are used for occupational purposes, by radio and stage performers who appear before an audience, by public speakers, and others. As a safety measure in other occupations they are most valuable. For sports, including swimming

and all forms of ball playing, they are used extensively.

If one eye is disfigured, a contact lens can be placed over it, with an artificial iris in it made to match the appearance of the other eye. After eye surgery in cases of monocular or binocular cataract, these lenses afford greater visual comfort to the patient than do spectacles, even if the time factor may be limited. The psychological effect on persons who cannot see without glasses yet who do not like to wear them socially or for specific functions or purposes, is most favorable.

Contact lenses have to be prescribed and fitted. The visual and eye correction is prescribed by the optometrist or ophthalmologist. The fitting of the shape of the lens can be done by these eye practitioners or, in many states, under the supervision of these men by contact lens technicians. Recently, the Contact Lens Section of the American Academy of Optometry adopted rigid rules for certifying optometrists who are Fellows of the Academy and who meet the requirements of this Section. To date, only a few Fellows have been so certified.

We emphasize again that there is no discomfort or pain involved at any time during the prescribing, fitting or wearing of contact lenses. Formerly, mild topical anesthetics (2% Butyn) were used by patients until they became used to wearing the lenses. We discovered, however, that it was only fear that necessitated the anesthesia. Likewise, when Dallos began to take eye impressions, he advocated the use of local anesthetics, and for a long time for this one step one-half per cent Pontacaine was employed under medical supervision. The writer is responsible for developing the first technique of taking impressions without medication, and this modified procedure is now everywhere the accepted method. It causes the least discomfort to the patient. If the patient believes what he is told, there is no problem, for actually no pain is caused by the present method.

The specialized study of contact lenses is included in the curriculum of most colleges of optometry only to the extent of giving the student some highlights and some basic information. Before he engages in practice, the practitioner should take post-graduate courses which cover the subject theoretically and clinically. Some schools offer such graduate instruction. Advanced instruction is also available from practicing specialists, and from research institutions and laboratories and foundations.

There are very few persons who cannot wear contact lenses, but those who can (and they should constitute the majority) should use them on schedule. Some persons, but not many, can wear them the entire day. We suggest, therefore, that before one gets his contact lenses he should be told that he may anticipate using them only part of the day for the desired purpose. He will use his regular spectacles the rest of the time. ★

THE ENTIRE STAFF OF

The Scope

EXTENDS ITS BEST WISHES FOR
A VERY ENJOYABLE SUMMER

See You Next Fall!

Contact Lens Institute

Establishment of a non-profit institute for resident, graduate clinical instruction in contact lens practice by the New York Contact Lens Institute has been announced by its President, William Feinbloom, Ph. D.

Long identified with contact lenses as a researcher, teacher and practitioner, Dr. Feinbloom inspired the establishment of the New York Contact Lens Institute as a means of providing formal, specialist-level, clinical training in contact lens practice.

According to the official catalog of the Institute, the clinical training will be of one month's duration and will require daily, full-time attendance. Not more than three students will be accepted for any one course so that individual, closely supervised instruction may be given. Only applicants with a minimum of five years experience in refraction, or its equivalent, will be accepted. Applicants who meet this qualification but have previous experience in Contact Lens practice will be given priority.

The New York Contact Lens Institute is fortunate in being advised in all professional and educational policies by its Advisory Council, consisting of:

Dr. Milton Chodroff, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Dr. Vincent J. Ellerbrock, Columbus, Ohio
Dr. H. Ward Ewalt, Jr., Pittsburgh, Penna.
Dr. Irving P. Filderman, Memphis, Tenn.
Dr. Eugene Freeman, Chicago, Ill.
Dr. Morris Kaplan, Denver, Colorado
Dr. Lewis H. Kraskin, Washington, D. C.
Dr. Meredith W. Morgan, Jr.,
Berkeley, Calif.
Dr. John C. Neill, Philadelphia, Penna.
Dr. A. A. Rosenbloom, Jr., Chicago, Ill.
Dr. Irving Vics, Albany, N. Y.
Dr. C. Edward Williams, Denver, Colorado

Another factor that will be considered in accepting applicants will be geographical distribution. This is based upon the belief that practitioners who take the course will tend to specialize in contact lens practice.

With thoroughly trained contact lens specialists adequately distributed throughout the country, the public's need for this specialized service will be appropriately met for the first time.

The clinical instruction at the Institute will be open only to optometrists and ophthalmologists.

In order to assure intensive clinical experience for practitioners who take the course, the Institute will accept 25 free patients per month on certified referral from public and private welfare agencies. In addition, the Institute will accept 25 patient referrals per month from optometrists and ophthalmologists who do not engage in contact lens practice, at a clinical fee of \$75.00 per case, for which services and materials will be provided. Referring doctors will be welcome to accompany their patients. It is expected that each student will render complete service to approximately 15 new patients during his course. Each student will attend a total of 120 hours of clinic. Clinical instruction will cover all types of contact lenses currently available. This will be supplemented by lectures on theory and practice.

It is contemplated that, within a few years, there will be a bona fide contact lens specialist located close enough to all other practitioners who do not engage in this field, for referrals to be made to these specialists with ease and full confidence.

The Institute's administrative offices and clinics occupy two floors at 130 East 74th St. in New York City. Clinical facilities are complete in every possible detail. All instruction will be under Dr. Feinbloom, assisted by Dr. Harold J. Davis.

Practitioners interested in registering for the course may obtain applications by addressing:

The Registrar
New York Contact Lens Institute
130 East 74th Street
New York 21, N. Y.

My Neck Is Out

By Lee Kauderer

There appears to be a certain element in the classroom. Being a member of this particular classroom, and searching my memory in vain for a counterpart, and finding none, I would like to discuss this element. There are times when the philosopher may discuss the interplanetary effect of one solar system upon another and ponder deeply their importance, and there are other times when the wing of a house fly engages his attention.

And so, I, to repeat, would like to discuss this element. We shall call them the "Laughers." This is sort of a general heading which can be subdivided into four groups.

First, we have the "Smilers." This group is often not aware at just what the teacher said that was so funny, but they find that a ready smile keeps them safely in with the laughers.

Secondly, we have the "Snickerers." This group is rather specialized and is called into play only when the teacher has caught some unwitting buffoon upon the edge of his rapier-like wit.

Thirdly, we have the "Belly-laughers." This group laughs loud and long at most anything the instructor says, and sincerely feels that this is a necessary requisite to keeping a high average.

The fourth and final group is the smallest but quite intensive. This is the "Guffawer." He is known to get quite hysterical at times and has to be forcibly restrained by the gentlemen on either side of him or he will run up to the instructor, pound him appreciatively on the back, and offer to buy him a beer.

Let us, however, examine the Laughers as a whole. Do they select the material that the instructor has to offer and laugh discriminately at only the clever stuff? No, obviously not, since every instructor walks out of the classroom feeling like a combination Bob Hope and Morey Amsterdam. This, by the

way, is very trying upon the wife and kids of these individuals since said wife and kids are expected to burst into an orgy of merriment upon his mere entrance into the front door at night. The failure to elicit even a smirk from the little woman is most deflating and severely depressing psychologically. It results in a feeling of being misunderstood and the instructor returns to the classroom for gratification. It is rather a vicious cycle, since the "Laughers" have no choice in the matter any more but to continue their role.

I listen to them at times, observe the grateful gleam in the eyes of the instructor, and think, sadly, "what a responsibility they have imposed upon themselves."

ATOMIC NATURE

By Richard Knecht

Petals of silver,
And cold to the night,
Are blowing wild,
Through city streets.

Clinking flowers
Fall to the winds,
And brilliantly shine
Their metallic buds.

Grass of blue tinsel;
Glittering ice-weeds,
Covering fields
Of marble slabs.

Glowing rosette sprouts
Tinkling from steel stems;
Mirrored-leaves sparkle
In ricocheted light.

Showers of oil
Lubricate the grey,
Somber, Death-forms,
Beneath the sky.

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From the Editor:

The child asks "Why?" He stares in wide-eyed wonder at a huge expanse of world and the questions come tumbling out. All too often, however, they are not answered. So it is with us, the optometric children. We question the very security of our world! They tell us of our profession becoming stronger, of its increased standards and ethics, and the sure forward strides of local, state and national optometric organizations. Yet, we must ask, "Why?" Why, when there exists professional and respected optometric colleges, can we still see some optometry "stores?" Why are these storekeepers not removed or at least given a bath? We must ask, of what value are the optometric organizations, local, state or national, if they lack teeth? Surely, the profession does not enjoy having these unethical practitioners thumbing their noses at them, and we students definitely do not—for after going to college four or five years in preparation for a career, it is a direct and stinging slap in the face. Yes, we have many questions, but who will answer them?

L. Z.

The Inquiring Reporter

By Sam D'Agostino

As we have all been in the new building approximately five months, this question has been asked of various sophomores: "What is it you like most about the new building?"

Saul Puchalsky answered: "I'm not going to localize on any one thing. I like the whole building very much and the room and amount of rooms can only be compared to the John Hancock Building."

"I personally like the color scheme used throughout the entire building. Those fine light shades are very restful on one's eyes. I don't think a better color could have been used. The woodwork and the panelling is tastefully done in the natural stains. The new fluorescent luminaires are a great help and no one can complain of not seeing the blackboard because of the glare or dead spots. In fact we have actually twenty candle power which conforms very closely to the lighting standards of the major electric light companies." This answer, submitted by R. E. Knecht.

From Dick Sullivan: "I am a man of very few words, but I think that there is not a dissatisfied person in the whole school. The trustees went all out to obtain the building in as short a time as possible and I think we should reciprocate and show them that we really appreciate their efforts. We all should be very proud of this building with a pride that comes only through ownership."

"I am in favor of the entire building one hundred per cent but specifically I go for the labs. I remember last October perspiring in those windowless labs in the other building, but the labs here have windows which I am sure will admit enough fresh air even for me." This was the reply of Jules Schulinder.

JUNIOR JABS

By Dan Tarullo

Ever since the first part of January, George Oliver has diligently been compiling statistics on the subject of question asking in the junior class. The contest ran from Jan. 8-April 13. George says that he would have continued the contest until the end of the year, but his laundry business is taking too much of his time.

Here are the results of the "QUESTION ASKING CONTEST:

Ski won over Taranto—158-118.

Chernoff came in third with 63.

Other contestants were:

Mike Finklestein 36; Bloomfield 36; Kahn 9; Vernes 24; Rabinowitz 25; Burman 18; Insuik 16; Holmes 7.

All other classmates asked 258 questions. The total number of questions asked in all courses in the junior class from January 8-April 13—981.

Ski and Taranto asked over 28 percent of all questions in the class, leaving the rest of the questions up to the rest of the class.

We think George should be commended for his interesting contest.

Latest mode in color schemes—dabs of green or black paint on shirts and jackets—but it will give us something to remember M.C.O. by in future years.

* * *

The Scope Staff wishes all the best to our own Dan Tarullo and Dr. Ruth Yuzenas. They're engaged, you know — also, to Irv Horwitz and Miss Miriam Glick in their forthcoming marriage.

Another flash: Martin Meltzer is engaged to be engaged to lovely Audrey Tacker, sister of Boston's well known Disc Jockey Art Tacker. As they say in Chinese, "Mazeltov,—Marty."

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at top of hit parade!

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BAUSCH & LOMB

NORTHEASTERN DIVISION

WORDS OF WISDOM

Dr. Harold Cline

Education makes people easy to lead, but difficult to drive; easy to govern, but impossible to enslave.

Gen. Omar N. Bradley

What are the aims which are at the same time our duties? They are the perfecting of ourselves, and the happiness of others.

Kant

It doesn't pay to say too much when you are mad enough to choke, for the word that stings the deepest is the word that's never spoken.

James Whitcomb Riley

Money may be the husk of many things, but not the kernel. It brings you food but not appetite; medicine, but not health; acquaintance, but not friends; servants, but not loyalty; days of joy, but not peace or happiness.

Henrik Isben

The survival of the fittest is the ageless law of nature, but the fittest are rarely strong. The fittest are those endowed with the qualifications for adaptation, the ability to accept the inevitable and conform to the unavoidable, to harmonize with existing or changing conditions.

Dane E. Smalley

A mistake is evidence that someone has tried to do something.

Andrew Mellon

True politeness is perfect ease and freedom. It simply consists in treating others as you love to be treated yourself.

Chesterfield

There are no incurable diseases, only diseases for which no cure has been found.

Bernard M. Baruch

"STRANGE MUSIC"

By Lee Kauderer

Her steps beat a tempo on the warm sidewalk, first fast . . . then slow . . . soft, then loud.

A composer might have heard the melody of a gay minuet . . . eighth notes . . . dotted sixteenths, lightly fortissimo then full rests broken by the striking and forceful crescendo of a symphony.

The windows of the stores were rests, and the blocks of pavement between them the manuscript upon which the strange composition was written. What was her quest? Why the sudden glow of happiness on her face that seemed to compete with the very sun? . . . only to be followed by eyes reflecting an unfitting turmoil, an ill housed tumult. I know not. I only know that I heard the music she gave to me so fleetingly.

FRATERNITY ALUMNI EARN MORE. SURVEY DISCLOSES

University men who join fraternities and other campus organizations earn more money after they are graduated than the students who do not participate in these activities, according to a survey of 278 male graduates of Northwestern University. The survey reported an average annual income last year of \$8,700 for those who had been members of social fraternities and other campus organizations, compared with \$6,600 for the "non-joiners". The study also showed that campus "belongers" are more inclined to attend church and participate in community service projects after they are graduated than are the students who avoid membership in college organizations. Included in the survey were Northwestern men who were graduated from the College of Liberal Arts in 1928, 1938 and 1948.

SOPH SOBBINGS

by Addison & Steele

"That as other courts were often called to demand the execution of persons dead in law so this was held to those who are dead in reasons"—A. & S.

After keeping the crew on tetherhooks for quite some time now the Captain has authorized a three-month leave for all immediately following the annual maneuvers.

We guess that none of us will ever quite forget Lee's tale of last month but here is the wanted sequel. As everyone knows the bees and the birds are very friendly, well, the outraged father of the betrayed bee has had a pigeon hover over Kauderer's head exacting an unusual and poetic vengeance upon this heartless ruiner.

We have just learned of a great tragedy to one of our shipmates. "Yo'll" Baker is really bloody. "Yo'll" put a penny in the gum machine and failed to receive any merchandise. The banging and shaking was heard throughout the fleet, but still he did not receive the gum. Not to be swindled from his penny the resourceful "Yo'll" reached up inside the machine, then his fingers encountered a simple device designed to protect the gum and punish evildoers. With a slow, steady tugging, two of Baker's fingernails were brutally and efficiently removed to the accompaniment of drawn-out screams of pain and anguish. Don't feel too badly, "Yo'll," this means only eight fingernails to keep clean.

At this time Armand Duclos, John Hynes, Al Kurlan and Joe Maderios would like to extend their heartfelt thanks to R. E. Knecht for the names of those sixteen enemy agents.

Just the other day we came upon a most interesting sight to gladden the hearts of all. Two members of our crew recognized each

other when they met on the recent shore leave. Jack Deckelbaum and Stan Jawczyk were greeting each other warmly and affectionately and really acted as if they hadn't seen each other in at least twenty years. It was a fine feeling to see two fellows admire each other. Well, you know the old proverb, it takes one to know one.

As you well realize, Addison and Steele are not critics or crusaders, merely exceptional reporters. As is, we attended dinner with one of our shipmates and seeing him at his repast alters one's whole conception as man being Nature's last word. He has been warned repeatedly to lower the vegetables gently into the chasm but he still snaps at them reminiscent of the shark. His drinking of soup can only recall an express train emerging from a tunnel. His method of handling asparagus could have been derived only from a close association with the lower forms. We shudder to think if he had ordered celery, but why continue. We hope that with the many brilliant examples surrounding him a decided change will be accomplished before too long.

In brief review, Addison and Steele would have it known that they did all to foster animosity, enemies and sanguinary feuds.

A. & S.



THE FROSH CORNER

By Abe Shapiro

As is the way of all flesh, we come to the end of the freshman year, and with it the termination of the Frosh Corner—don't applaud, throw women. A great many things have flowed through the "Aqueduct of Futility" on their way to the "Sewer of Forgetfulness" . . . only to be trapped by the "Pen of Retribution." To continue with my policy of uncovering the shortcomings of my fellow man, I present the last of the Shapiro, Wasserman, Sussman and Fourth Man findings.

The expression, "Question, doctor," seems to have aroused a great deal of controversy in our classroom. To finally settle this problem, we sent Mr. X (our fourth man) to Professor Tyrone A. Haummerschlag, Ph.D. Mr. X shortly returned with the following quotes from the doctor's explanation:

"When an individual raises his hand, he may be designating one of several things:

1—That he has to go to the Men's Room.

2—That the blood circulation has stopped in the region of his upper armpit.

3—That he is taking advantage of the current of air above his head for the purpose of evaporating the perspiration between his digits.

4—That he has gotten a new watch or/and ring and wishes to show, inconspicuously, it (them) to his acquaintances and friends.

5—That he has a question to ask concerning a particular course.

Now, since the instructor, presumably cannot read the mind of the students (as exemplified by the fact that he continues to teach them), the statement, "Question, doctor," takes on an important significance, mainly:

1—That the individual wants to know if he may go to the men's room.

2—If it is possible to evaporate the perspiration up there.

3—If raising the hand is effective in returning the circulation, etc.

Thus, may I demonstrate to the members of this discussion, be you pro or con, that not only is a little knowledge a dangerous thing, but he who laughs last did not get the joke the first time.

Have you noticed a remarkable improvement in the work, disposition and laboratory techniques of Messrs. Tuckman and Gesuldi? After extensive research the explanation of this amazing phenomenon can finally be made:

Clyde and Margaret had never left home for as long a time as the M.C.O. freshman term necessitated and though the boys did their best, they could not ward off the constant homesickness which pursued them. They especially longed for the times when friendly and maternal hands tucked them into bed. However, two young (censored) recently (censored) and have been (censored)- thus explaining the whole innocent affair and transformation. Carry on, boys.

Before I forget, here's wishing "Smilin' Jack" the best of luck and here's hoping that he will soon be able to return to M.C.O.

Flash . . . Contagious Mononucleitis has finally left his bed.

On behalf of the freshman class may I, also, wish Mr. Gross the best of luck in whatever he may undertake. There are very few of us who did not take advantage of the advice and friendly assistance he offered all—thanks a lot.

You've heard of the Hatfields and McCoys, you've seen the Zale and Graziano encounters, you've witnessed the McCarthy-Latimore proceedings, but have you noticed the dissensions flaring up in the ranks of the Meltzer-Ferrara dissecting teams. It appears that the difficulty began when Irwin acci-

1 He has been getting the information for us.

2 This censor has been censored.
(Please turn to page 16)

Pi Omicron Sigma

By Milton Insuik

The past month has been another active one in P.O.S. in spite of the fact that most of us were burdened with mid-terms and the ever present thought of finals. Between studying and becoming accustomed to our new officers with their own methods, we found time for several fraternity events.

In continuance with the policy of establishing a strong alumni group, the Aperion Hall became the meeting place of Pi Omicron Sigma members, past and present, where the first Reunion Dance was held on Saturday evening, May 5, 1951. The purpose of this affair was to gather as many of the "old timers" as possible to reminisce, mingle and meet old and new friends.

It was gratifying to find so many alumni still interested in the frat and the roots of a strong alumni group are finally being planted. We hope that this will blossom into a permanent alumni association of Pi Omicron Sigma.

Our fraternity room is slowly becoming a bright spot in fraternity proceedings. Thanks to Vic Nasrallah the floor boasts of a shiny coat of shellac and wax. Some new furniture has been acquired and book cases have been installed for the books, pamphlets and old exams of the frat library. Plans are being formulated to put curtains on the windows and decorations on the walls.

At a recent night-meeting several interesting incidents took place. It seems as if the most vital question was "what happened to the gavel?" Preparations for the softball season was in evidence as some of the boys exhibited in the school corridors (beware O. E. Phi). Lee Kauderer must have had some jokes left over from the Banquet judging from his discussion at the meeting. But seriously, the new committees have been appointed and by now are functioning smoothly. All evi-

dence points to another successful P.O.S. year.

It's with deep regret that I must report that we have lost one of our members. Due to illness, Brother Dick Knecht has been forced to leave school. The entire fraternity would like to extend the hope that he have a speedy recovery and may he return to us soon.

With the baseball season in full swing, the fraternity has been split into two factions. The Boston fans are sure the Red Sox and Braves both will win the pennant, while the New York rooters strongly disagree. Our "book" will accept all wagers.

Congratulations to Murray Katz and Irv Bloomfield who will both make the final plunge on Sept. 9th. The fraternity is proud to welcome the two new female members.

Looking back over the past year we must come to the conclusion that it has been one of the most successful in the long P.O.S. history. Some of the brothers should be especially commended for their part in this work. The frat has presented Tom Vermes a Past Chancellor's Key for the fine job he has done. The excellent social program was largely due to the efforts of Harry Zeltzer. Our fine lecture program was arranged by Gil Friedman. The revival of the newspaper was ably directed by Lew Rabinowitz and Abe Shapiro. Manny Glasser's contribution in painting the portrait of Dr. Klein was of invaluable benefit to the frat. Many of our affairs were brightened considerably by Tony Carambia and his guitar. The handiwork of Mel Kaplan is evident in the plaque that adorns our door and the new members' certificates.

Since this is the last issue of this year I would like to wish all my fellow students good luck in their finals, an enjoyable summer, and I hope to see you all back next year.

Omega Epsilon Phi

By Marty Borsky

We all hope that by the time this issue of the Scope has gone to press, at least one of the planned inter-frat softball games has become a reality and will not have suffered the fate of the "so-called Interfrat Basketball game setup." By way of explanation of the failure of the latter to be played, it must be pointed out that due to the rising cost of prices, etc., etc., the two fraternities involved could not see their way clear to pay the exorbitant price plus pound of flesh involved in the rental of the court. But we still have hopes for the softball games. At the first spring outing it was noted that Sey Fenster had not lost the touch for which he was famous last year. He promptly belted the pill into the center field seats to show the newcomers that it wasn't just propaganda. Feinblum also towered a drive into the seats—off first base.

On the evening of March 1 at the College building, O. E. Phi welcomed twelve new Brothers into the fraternity. Brothers Doucette, Fountain, Green, Guida, James, LaPlante, McElroy, Milkie, O'Toole, Poglitsch, Plante and Sica were formally initiated, bringing the total membership number to 53. After receiving the tortures so fiendishly devised, the new members were whisked away by the old to the Hotel Gardner where the whole affair came to a head (beer, of course). Feinblum and I dished out the drinks, one-for-you, two-for-me style, until Treasurer Ricky "Money Bags" Cusumano, seeing what this method was doing to the precious treasury, snatched up the bottle opener and white apron. In this disguise, he was able to finish what was left without suspicion. As a result, a new officer will be installed this year—Beer Comptroller. Eleftherio was slightly perturbed over wasting some of the precious stuff when his glass tipped over—more so, yours truly, on whom it tipped. Friedman

sat unconcernedly through the proceedings, doubling and redoubling. Gillis enjoyed the company of his two bosom pals, Hampdon Brown and 'Gansett Brown. Pictures were taken by "Flash" Baronfeld so that the married men could prove to their wives that they really were "out with the boys." Haven't had so much fun since the hawks ate muh little brother.

We're all glad to see that Dick Tacelli has recovered from something or other that he was out with—out from school, we mean.

On the evening of April 17, elections of officers for the next academic year were held. The following were installed at the Annual Banquet:

President—Gene Bogage.

Vice President—Bob Goodwin.

Corresponding Secretary—John Rutkowski.

Recording Secretary—Bob Saul.

Treasurer—Gordon McMurdo.

Librarian—Norm Becker.

Sergeants-at-Arms—John Eleftherio, Charley Crowley.

The Annual Banquet and Installation of Officers was held May 3 at Joseph's Restaurant, just down the road a piece from the College. The new officers assumed their positions (no comment) and made a few well-placed remarks. A larger turnout of alumni than was expected was received joyously, and all enjoyed the sumptuous meal and the proceedings.

And so, wishing you all luck on finals and an undrafted summer vacation, bear in mind this famous excerpt from the Einstein Theory which you will use constantly in your optometric practice: The motions of falling bodies and of the planets in their orbits can be explained as being simply the natural geometrical consequences of the curvature of space-time.

SPORT - LITES

By Marty Friedman and Mel Kaplan

The great American sport is under way. All over the country—and here in Boston at M.C.O., everyone is participating in baseball events in one way or the other.

It seems weird, here at M.C.O., that the student body never supports its athletic (or social) affairs.

Weird also, is the effect of Pitcher Mel Kaplan of the Junior class in his spell over the Freshman and Sophomore class. In the first two scheduled softball games the vaunted Junior class power unleashed its fury on the poor unsuspecting lowerclassmen for a total of 32 runs and held them to a paltry 3 runs and 9 hits in two games.

The interfrat affair went to O. E. Phi in a nine inning squeaker 9-8. It was an unprecedented affair in which one and all members of both fraternities were thrown into the ruckus. Moe Speilfogel, pitching all the way for O. E. Phi, held on long enough to rack up his first win.

This column will be out during finals—and we know everyone, in all the classes, will be preparing for trips, vacations, work and summer school. Co-writers M. Friedman and M. Kaplan wish you the best in whatever you undertake during your summer vacation.

We hope the Army does not feel over-friendly towards anyone—we expect to see the Juniors busy at their Visual Fields classes during the summer and lastly, but not leastly, we expect to see everyone back in school this September for another successful scholastic semester.

O. E. PHI NIPS P. O. S. IN SQUEAKER 9-8

With a display of batting power in the latter innings and the clutch pitching of Moe Speilfogel in the ninth inning, O. E. Phi edged out P. O. S. in the first softball game of the season.

PAGE FOURTEEN

O. E. PHI	AB	H	R	P. O. S.	AB	H	R
Borsky	4	2	2	Sussman	1	0	1
Friedman	3	1	2	Weissman	3	1	1
McElroy	4	3	1	Insuik	4	2	1
Feinbloom	4	1	0	Bern	3	1	1
LaChance	4	1	0	Slotnick	3	2	1
Sprecher	2	1	1	Goolst	1	0	0
White	2	0	0	Nissensohn	4	2	2
Green	2	1	0	Deckelbaum	2	1	1
Plante	3	1	1	Vermes	1	0	0
Sinclair	1	0	0	Kurlan	1	0	0
Speilfogel	1	0	1	Zolot	2	0	0
Fenster	1	1	0	Kaplan	0	0	0
Kuhn	2	1	1	Cohen	2	0	0
Carmen	2	0	0	G. Friedman	3	1	1
Baronfeld	1	0	0	Meltzer	0	0	0
Lesser	0	0	0	Ganz	2	0	0
				Shapiro	1	0	0
	36	13	9				
					31	10	8

2b Hits—Insuik, Bern, Slotnick, McElroy, Borsky

Home Run—Nissensohn

Strike outs by—Speilfogel 8, Kurlan 2, Slotnick 1.

JUNIORS SWAMP SOPHOMORES 18-2

In its second inter-class softball game, the Juniors, with their heavy hitting and the controlled pitching of Mel Kaplan, made it two consecutive victories.

JUNIORS	AB	H	R	SOPHOMORES	AB	H	R
Borsky	6	2	2	Shuldiner	4	1	0
M. Friedman	5	3	3	Deckelbaum	4	0	0
Cohen	6	2	2	Claughsey	4	1	0
Fenster	6	1	2	Slotnick	3	1	0
Carmen	6	3	2	Nissensohn	3	1	1
Kaplan	5	4	4	Sprecher	3	0	0
Kuhn	2	1	1	Chase	2	2	1
Weissman	4	2	1	Seigal	2	0	0
Aaron	4	1	1	Baker	2	0	0
				Puchalsky	2	0	0
	44	19	18				
					29	6	2

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	total
Juniors	1	3	0	8	1	5	0	18
Sophomores	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	2

(Please turn to page 16)

Inside Newbury Street

By Philip Bern

In August, 1949, I received my letter of acceptance to the Massachusetts School of Optometry. Being an out-of-state resident, it became necessary for me to locate a suitable place to live during my stay in Boston. This problem was solved in a haphazard fashion, only to arise once more when the new academic year commenced in September, 1950. In writing this article, I would like to present my views on a logical and beneficial plan to alleviate this recurrent problem, which confronts all out-of-state, and many out-of-town residents, of our institution.

Of necessity, our academic curriculum is an intense, closely integrated, and time consuming occupation. This is a statement which no one can or would contest. Such a curriculum requires complete indulgence from the student, whether he be in class or not. With this thought in mind, it seems that the handicap placed upon a student as regards his food and lodging is unfair. Not only must he indulge in the many hours of book and paper work that optometry requires of its fledglings each week, but he must also allocate a good deal of time in providing those basic necessities of healthy living.

In addition, there is a consideration of student . . . better yet, inter-student aid, be it of an academic, financial, or personal nature. From my own experiences, and those of students on all steps of the educational ladder, I can safely state that the time spent struggling over one controversial problem in optics, or over one finely edged concept of theory, could have been put to better use. In living with four other students for a period of fifteen months, I have seen how advantageous close cooperation in studies can actually be. I would like to remind the reader at this point, that these problems are not only

evident the first semester the student spends in Boston. They arise at the beginning of each new academic year.

Therefore, with all the above considerations of student problems, I propose the following. That there be established, a student dormitory in close proximity to our main building, to be operated in a non-profit manner. With such a concentration of optometric students, provisions could be made for a cafeteria, student counseling by our faculty, and numerous other projects which could only result in progress for the individual student, and for the institution as a whole. These facilities would be open for all the student body, regardless of whether they maintained residence at the dormitory or not. Not to be forgotten either, is a consideration of finances. Without a doubt, such an organization would considerably lower the phenomenal cost of living the student must labor under today.

Such a project is not without its difficulties. It is a task that can only be accomplished through the combined efforts of the administration, the student body, and the faculty of the college. However, once completed it will serve to benefit not only those who took part in its formation, but the many that will follow them in the years ahead. Although many of us are becoming excellent cooks, and proficient housekeepers, I'm sure our efforts would bear more fruit in optometry. With everyone contributing their share of the project, the same leadership that brought college status, and new, ideal premises for the institution, could organize a dormitory where the time and energy of the student could be directed to his work, without the inconveniences living away from home entail.

FROSH

(Continued from page 11)

dentally sewed Tom's thumb to the Latis-sinus Dorsi while he was sewing up the foetal pig. In retaliation, Tom deposited the Spino-deltoid Muscle in Irv's Elementary Calculus book. Watch your left hands, boys.

NOW: "April's Scrapegot of the Month Contest"

Clue No. 1—His initials are J. W.

Clue No. 2—He has developed the habit of saving 2000 pennies and then spending the next seven months convert-ing them into bills.

Clue No. 3—He is one of the few indi-viduals who has ever been interested enough to seek Webster's definition of the word—tank.

Clue No. 4—His Rx is -5.75, coming around the other side.

Clue No. 5—For patience, which is usually rewarded, he cannot be sur-passed.

Winner in the last contest is . . . Martin Meltzer of the sophomore class. We have, however, had difficulty in giving him the prize. He doesn't want it.

Until next September, here's wishing you a happy summer, and I leave you with the words of an anonymous poet:

CHALLENGE

How shall we teach
A child to reach
Beyond himself and touch
The stars,
We who have stooped so much?
How shall we tell
A child to dwell
With honor, live and die
For truth,
We who have lived a lie?
How shall we say
To him, "The way
Of life is through the gate
Of love,"
We who have learned to hate?

SPORT-LITES (Cont. from page 14)

JUNIORS 14—FRESHMEN 1

JUNIORS	AB	H	R	FRESHMEN	AB	H	R
Borsky	5	3	2	Green	3	1	0
M. Friedman	5	3	2	LaPlante	3	0	0
Carmen	4	2	0	Ferrar	1	0	0
Fenster	5	3	1	LaChance	3	1	0
Horwitz	3	1	1	McElroy	4	0	0
Abrams	2	0	1	Eiduks	4	0	0
Kuhn	2	0	0	Plante	3	0	0
Kaplan	4	1	1	Shapiro	3	1	1
Weissman	1	0	0	Sussman	1	0	0
G. Friedman	2	1	2	Wasserman	0	0	0
Zuckerbraun	1	0	1	Levine	2	0	0
Feinblum	4	2	2	Maxwell	1	0	0
Vermes	1	0	0	Milkie	2	0	0
Lesser	3	2	1	Guida	1	0	0
<hr/>				<hr/>			
42 18 14				31 3 1			

Umpire: Berman

Winning Pitcher: Mel Kaplan

Juniors	5	0	0	5	1	1	2	0	x	14
Freshmen	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1

FRESHMEN 14—SOPHOMORES 13

SOPHOMORES	AB	H	R	FRESHMEN	AB	H	R
Puchalsky	2	2	2	Green	5	1	3
D'Agostino	3	1	1	LaPlante	5	1	3
Cloughsey	5	0	1	LaChance	4	3	3
Slotnick	5	2	1	Shapiro	5	2	2
Nissensohn	6	2	0	Eiduks	5	2	1
Sprecher	5	2	2	Plante	5	0	1
Medieros	5	3	2	Doucette	6	2	1
Aaron	6	2	2	Wasserman	4	1	0
Baker	6	2	1	<hr/>			
Ganz	6	1	1	39 12 14			
<hr/>				<hr/>			
49 17 13							

Sophomores	2	1	6	2	0	0	1	0	1	13
Freshmen	0	0	4	1	0	0	1	0	8	14

FRESHMEN 11—JUNIORS 2

JUNIORS	AB	H	R	FRESHMEN	AB	H	R
Borsky	4	0	1	Fountain	4	3	3
M. Friedman	4	0	0	LaPlante	3	1	0
Horwitz	3	1	0	LaChance	5	1	1
Feinblum	3	1	0	Shapiro	3	0	1
Kaplan	4	2	1	Eiduks	3	1	0
Carmen	4	1	0	Maxwell	4	0	0
Kuhn	3	0	0	Doucette	4	1	1
Weissman	4	0	0	Green	4	1	1
Abrams	4	1	0	Plante	4	2	2
Vermes	1	0	0	Wasserman	2	1	2
Lesser	2	0	0	Sussman	1	0	0
<hr/>				<hr/>			
36 6 2				38 11 11			

Juniors	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	2
Freshmen	2	4	3	1	1	0	0	0	x	11

